Gazette of the United-States.

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THE TABLET.

No. XXXV.

"Man's natural love of eaſe and idleneſs, and proneneſs to indulge his ſenſual pleaſures are not to be cured by precept: His ſtrong habits and inclinations can only be ſubdued by paſſions of greater violence. Preach and demonſtrate to a coward the unreaſonableneſs of his fears, and you will not make him valiant, more than you can make him taller by bidding him be ten feet high."

MEN who paſs their lives in contemplation and retirement ſeldom acquire ſuch ideas of human nature as are proper to be carried into practice. The melancholy impreſſions that are excited by a reeluſe, ſedentary life have a moſt pernicious effect on the government of a family. Moſt people make their own feelings the ſtandard by which to try the actions and opinions of others. This propenſity leads to peculiar inconveniences, when applied by old people to the management of youth. It is to be regreted, that ſyſtems of education are formed by ſuch men, and impoſed on the world as the wiſeſt and beſt.

The natural love of company and ſtrong deſire for ſociety, which ſeem to characterize ſo great a proportion of the human race, can never be extinguiſhed. They muſt and will have ſcope, and whoever attempts to deſtroy them, is waging war againſt reaſon and nature. His plan will inevitably be defeated, and he will reap anguiſh and diſappointment by his miſtake, while his children blaſt his fond hopes and fair proſpects by their profligacy and diſobedience. The paſſions of a youth cannot be eradicated; and if by forced rules of education they are for a while ſuppreſſed, the barriers will ſooner or later be broken down, and they will ruſh forth like an irreſiſtable torrent that carries every thing before it. Nothing however is more practicable than to prevent ſuch diſaſters.

When a child diſcovers ſtrong marks of vivacity and it is difficult to curb his propenſities, his temper ſhould not be ſoured, or his ſpirit cramped by reſtraints. He may be ſo managed that his ſports and recreations will turn into ſafe channels, and not run to pernicious extremes. Does he manifeſt a lively inclination for company; let him be indulged in his favorite wiſh. The beſt method to prevent his having bad aſſociates, is to cultivate a ſpirit of ambition, that ſhall regulate the choice of his companions. His humour ſhould be watched, treated with delicacy and tenderneſs, and in that way controuled; but it can never be ſubdued. By a ſkilful appeal to his pride and vanity, they will conſtitute a ſecurity againſt the ſeductions of low and abandoned characters. There is no natural preference in children for vicious company or amuſements. They are firſt allured into bad practices by finding eaſy acceſs, and feeling little reſtraint by the familiar manners and ſportive pleaſantry of merry ſervants and wicked wags. Such ſociety gives relief to the young mind from the rigorous precepts, and ſtern gravity which too often and too fatally characterize parental government. A vehement love of ſociety is not incompatable with the niceſt choice of company, if pains were ſeaſonably taken to inſtil an averſion againſt worthleſs or ſcandalous aſſociates. Moſt children may be prevailed upon to have their diverſions and companions deſignated; but it is as much an act of folly to oppoſe their inclinations, as it is of imprudence not to obſerve and regulate them. Decency and good morals may be rendered pleaſant as well as uſeful and commendable. Youth may be taught to diſtinguiſh between actions that are proper and improper, without thwarting their prevailing diſpoſition. Under reaſonable indulgence and with a little precaution they may be guarded againſt ngroſs vices and ſuch practices as are openly ſcandalous.

N. B. In Tablet No. 34, laſt line firſt paragraph, for "ſhall be conſidered," read ſhould be conſidered.—*The author meant to ſuggeſt the principles upon which the ſubject ought to be viewed; it was not his intention to diſcuſs thoſe points—but merely to intimate the order in which they ſhould be conſidered.*

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

WHETHER viewed by the contemplative eye of the philoſopher, or ſcanned by the more active mind of the politician and legiſlator, the happineſs ariſing to ſociety from the progreſs of ſcience in the world, preſents the moſt pleaſing conſequences, as our encouragement to eſtabliſh inſtitutions for the education of youth in every branch of literature—no country is more obligated to the cauſe of learning than America—to the well informed mind of her citizens does ſhe owe her preſent important rank in the ſcale of nations; to this is ſhe indebted for her unparalleled advances to greatneſs and empire, and on this does the preſervation of her future liberties and all the invaluable rights of human nature eſſentially depend.—What more noble or engaging conſiderations can be urged to prove the propriety and policy of our exertions to place on the moſt liberal and ſolid grounds, the education of the preſent generation?—Let ſchools and colleges be every where reared, as the more pleaſing ſubſtitutes of jails and houſes of correction, that a proper bias may be given to the tender mind, and youth trained up in the way they ſhould in future walk: There is a native ingenuity in the diſpoſition of mankind, which by early cultivation may be brought to maturity, and ſociety thereby relieved in a great degree from the evils reſulting from ignorance and obſtinacy—its natural offſpring; and each individual, inſtead of being impelled by the fear of puniſhment, be drawn by a conſciouſneſs of duty to act well his part. Conſtitutions and forms of government will little avail, without a general prevalence of religion—the cultivation of private virtue and a refinement of the moral ſenſe.—America from her local ſituation, poſſeſſes greater advantages for the promotion of literature and the arts, than has marked many other nations in the early ſtages of their political exiſtence—not being ſubject to the conſtant inroads of barbarians or the tyranny of ſuperſtition, nor interrupted by the frequent din of arms ever hoſtile to the arts—here peace waves her gentle banners, and under the pleaſing auſpices of our preſent happy form of government and enlightened adminiſtrators, ſcience ſhall expand her genial rays and the various fountains of learning through the continent, annually iſſue their ſtreams, which like the periodical inundations of the Nile ſhall enrich the country all around.

While the leſſer ſchools and every literary inſtitution, however ſmall, muſt be thought worthy the attention of government—I hope to ſee the eſtabliſhment of a federal univerſity—it is an idea which has been heretofore ſuggeſted, and which preſages much future advantage to the public—Such a ſociety may be erected in a central ſituation of the Union, under the management of able inſtructors, to which the ſtudents graduating at the different ſtate colleges may repair, to finiſh their education, by remaining two or three years, and principally directing their ſtudies to the political intereſts of their country—the great objects of legiſlation and national juriſprudence. As we have taken our ſtation among the other nations of the world, it is highly proper we ſhould form on national principles, which can be beſt done by promoting ſuch inſtitutions as have a tendency to remove local views and habits, and beget mutual confidence, eſteem and good fellowſhip between thoſe who are embarked in the ſame bottom, and muſt riſe or fall together. The inſtitution above alluded to, I think will be happily calculated to anſwer thoſe valuable purpoſes, and have the moſt beneficial effects in a political view. In order to avoid the idea, or prevent its being in fact an excluſive kind of education, it ought to be conſtructed on the moſt economical plan, that the expence may be no bar to thoſe who may wiſh to participate of the inſtruction there to be received, to form themſelves for future eminent ſervices to their country, to which their ſtudies ought more particularly to be directed. Contracted and envious minds will always view with pain every exertion made to cultivate and improve the underſtanding of others, ſo as to raiſe them above the level of their own: But this I preſume will be no objection of weight to the eſtabliſhment of thoſe ſeminaries of learning and ſcience, where men may be well inſtructed in the rights of human nature, and ſtrengthened in their abilities to aſſert thoſe rights, and preſerve them inviolate from that tyranny and oppreſſion under which mankind have too often groaned in leſs enlightened ages.

We find by a review of the hiſtory of ancient Rome, whoſe luſtre and national greatneſs was once the aſtoniſhment of the world, the arts and ſciences, and liberty, ever flouriſhed hand in hand, while they could boaſt a ſet of wiſe and able Princes who gave them all due encouragement—and that to check the progreſs of literature, and to marr every noble exertion of the human powers, formed the firſt attempts of their tyrannic rulers, to enſlave them; and we obſerve liberty and the arts to have gradually decayed, till they finally ſunk into their original barbarity and Gothiciſm. It remains for America, by an early attention to the encouragement of every art and ſcience, and the cultivation of the human mind, to the higheſt pitch of improvement, to fit the inhabitants of this weſtern world for the enjoyment of that freedom and independence for which they have ſo nobly fought—and which will never be wreſted from them, while they ſuck in with their milk, the firſt principles of civil liberty, and are uniformly educated in an abhorence of every attempt that may be formed to deprive them of this mighty boon from heaven.

AMERICANUS.

A ſhort SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* SWEDEN.

AS Sweden occupies at preſent in a high degree the attention of the public, we ſhall furniſh our readers with a conciſe narrative of its hiſtory, from the remoteſt period to the preſent time.

The firſt epocha of Sweden extends from the firſt peopling of the country, whenever that was, to the time when King Olaus embraced the Chriſtian faith, about the year 853.

This was a period of little importance as nothing certain can be ſaid concerning it. The Swedes, unwilling to be outdone by the Danes, have, like them, been fond of magnifying their antiquity, but the accounts given us by ſome of their hiſtorians are obviouſly too fabulous to merit attention.

From this period, down to the time when the three northern crowns were united, under Queen Margaret of Denmark, in 1307, there are but few circumſtances that deſerve our particular notice. Sweden was pretty much in the ſame ſtate with Denmark, being partly involved in inteſtine troubles, and partly engaged in conteſts with its neighbors.

Though by the Conſtitution of Calmar, it was agreed upon, that Denmark, Sweden and Norway, ſhould be governed for the future by the ſame Princes, yet that conſtitution being more favorable to the Danes than the Swedes, the latter were perpetually endeavoring to ſhake off the yoke. Hence they were involved in perpetual conteſts and diſorders, and were ſubjected to great calamities; till at length the ſpirit of the nation was rouſed, ſuch noble efforts were made under the auſpicious conduct of Guſtavus Ericſon, about 1528, that the Swedes effectually recovered their liberties and their independence.

The moſt important period in the Swediſh hiſtory is undoubtedly the interval between the reign of Guſtavus Ericſon and the death of Charles XII. in the year 1718. This is a period in which that kingdom is diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral ſtriking events at home, and by the figure which it made abroad.

Guſtavus Ericſon, beſides reſtoring the freedom of his country, aboliſhed Popery, and eſtabliſhed Lutheraniſm, ruled with great dignity, and rendered the crown hereditary in his family.

Guſtavas Adolphus was one of the greateſt heroes of modern times, and has rendered his name extremely illuſtrious by his mighty actions in Germany, in defence of the Proteſtant cauſe, againſt the attempts of the Houſe of Auſtria. The grand enterprizes begun by Guſtavus Adolphus, in favor of Germanic Liberty, civil and religious, were completed under the minority of his daughter, Chriſtiana, whoſe reſignation of the ſovereignty, and whoſe ſingular character are curious objects of hiſtory. Equally ſingular is the character of Charles XII, with regard to whom it is needleſs to ſay, that his wonderful atchievements and extraordinary adventures have ranked him among the moſt celebrated perſons whom the world ever produced.

The Swediſh Kings had been ſucceſſively growing more and more arbitrary, and Charles XII, had become ſo in a higher degree than any of his predeceſſors. But till the revolution in that kingdom in 1772, it appears that the people had again reduced the kingly power within very narrow limits.

This country ſeems to be gradually advancing in knowledge, commerce, and the arts of life; and though it has not lately made the figure it formerly did, it has been ſucceſsful in its wars; and though one could form no idea that the modern Swedes are the deſcendants of thoſe who under Guſtavus Adolphus and Charles XII carried terror in their names, through the moſt diſtant countries, and ſhook the foundations of the greateſt empires, yet that nation will probably ſoon recover ſome ſhare of her former character under Guſtavus III. the reigning monarch, who, as is evident both from his late and preſent conduct, is a Prince of great ambition, and of very conſiderable abilities.

ENGLISH PARAGRAPH.

THE Americans, under the direction of WASHINGTON, now Preſident of the States, to gain connection between two rivers, tunnelled a hill of more conſequence than that of Sapperton in Glouceſterſhire, and at twenty times leſs expenſe. They worked with a large horizontal borer, by the power of ſteam.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

PARIS, MAY 26.

A ſtrong debate is expected to-morrow in the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of a motion made this day by a Monſ. Mirabeau, which is, to hold no more conciliatory conferences with the other Orders, but to apply themſelves directly to ſuch of the Members of the Clergy and Nobles as they know are inclined in favor of the people, and invite them to join in the Common Aſſembly, in order to enter immediately into the buſineſs which the nation has truſted to them. Should this ſtep ſucceed, the diſſentients muſt come in likewiſe, or obtain a diſſolution of the States.

For want of more material buſineſs, a motion was made, and a debate enſued, for giving liberty to the Members to come to the Aſſembly in frocks, boots, &c. unincumbered with their profeſſional dreſs. The Engliſh Houſe of Commons was quoted as an example: It paſſed, however, in the negative.

Another motion, much more important, was made, for the diſcontinuing of the plays given by the court to the Deputies of the Aſſembly, leſt they ſhould fall into the diſſipation of the court, neglect their morals, and eſtrange their thoughts from the buſineſs of the nation. This queſtion had no better fate than the former.

The health of the Dauphin has given new alarms to the Royal Family.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Of the mortality attached to the horrid traffic of ſlaves, what muſt be thought, when we find it ſtated as the opinion of its advocates, corroborated by *their own* accounts of 35 voyages mentioned in the evidence, that the average, *during the middle paſſage only*, amounts to ſix per cent. Of about 40,000 negroes therefore, who are dragged away from Africa in Britiſh ſhips, we learn *from their own carriers*, that *not leſs* than 2400 periſh durig a voyage of ſix or eight months.

The diſguſt of his Majeſty towards all public buſineſs is ſaid to encreaſe, inſomuch, that though the intended viſit to Hanover is certainly laid aſide for the preſent, it is expected that he will call the Prince of Wales to a very active ſhare in the concerns of the ſtate, without propoſing any limitation repugnant to the known partiality of his Royal Highneſs. If this event, which is confidently rumoured, takes place, we ſhall at laſt ſee an adminiſtration in harmony with the great moving principle of government, and acceptable to every order of the people, who are not miſled by folly, or loſt in corruption.

It having been aſſerted in the Houſe of Commons, that there are at preſent mortgages on our Weſt-India iſlands, for money due to this country to the enormous extent of ſeventy millions ſterling, it may be curious to obſerve the value of ſome of the Weſt India iſlands little more than a century ago. In the year 1619, the Court of France ſold Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, the Saints, and all the property of theſe iſlands, for 73,000 livres, equal to 3100l. ſterling, to Mr. Boiſſeret. Mr. Dupacquet paid, a year afterwards, 60,000 livres for the iſlands of Martinico, St. Lucia, Grenada, and the Grenadines, equal to 2550l.; and Malto, in the year 1691, paid 40,000 crowns for St. Kitt's, St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew, Santa Cruz, and Tortola, equal to about 5100l. The purchaſers were allowed an unlimited authority, diſpoſing of all places civil and military, and poſſeſſing the power of life and death over the veſſals. They were in fact petty ſovereigns. Without entering into the queſtions now agitated about the ſlave-trade, it may be fairly doubted, whether, without that trade, the iſlands would have been in their preſent flouriſhing condition.

In all the inſtructions given by the Electors of every part of France, to their Repreſentatives in the States General, there appears to be the greateſt readineſs on the part of the people to ſubmit to any taxes that may be thought neceſſary to reſtore an equilibrium, as they call it, between the public revenue, and the public expenditure.

[*A Poem ſometime ſince publiſhed in London, entitled,* LEWESDON HILL, *written by the Rev.* W. CROWE, *of New-College, Oxford, contains the following elegant compliment to the illuſtrious Generaliſſimo of the late American army, who is ranked with the few heroes who have proved bleſſings to mankind; and who, by the ſpecial favor of Heaven, are allowed to pauſe and reſt after a "march of glory!"*]

———"Nor ſuch
In cauſeleſs war, troubling the world
By their mad quarrels, and in fields of blood
Hail'd victors, thence renown'd, and call'd on earth
Kings, heroes, demi-gods; but in high heaven
Thieves, ruffians, murderers; theſe find no repoſe:
THEE rather, Patriot conqueror! To the
Belongs ſuch reſt; who in the weſtern world,
Thine own deliver'd country for thyſelf
Haſt planted an immortal grove, and there
Upon the glorious mount of liberty
Repoſing, ſit'ſt beneath the balmy ſhade."

ACROSTIC.

G REAT GOD! Columbia boaſts from THEE,
E mpire, and Independency!
O 'er her fair realms thy goodneſs pours,
R ich bleſſings in unceaſing ſhow'rs;
G ives plenty, peace, and liberty;
E arth's choiceſt gifts to crown the FREE.

W here, erſt wild monſters prowl'd for prey,
A nd men more ſavage far than they,
S ee *Eden's* ſmiling vallies bloom;
H ear notes celeſtial cheer the gloom;
I mmortal pleaſures in her train,
N ow hail bleſt Freedom's glorious reign!
G rant, pow'r divine, that while we ſing,
T he joys that from ſuch ſources ſpring,
O ur patriot virtues may be ſhown,
N or THEE forget—nor WASHINGTON.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

THE following meſſage was received from THE PRESIDENT yeſterday, by the Hon. Gen. KNOX—viz.

GENTLEMEN
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THE buſineſs which has hitherto been under the conſideration of Congreſs has been of ſo much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other ſubject. But the diſputes which exiſt between ſome of the United States and ſeveral powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the Union, and the hoſtilities which have in ſeveral inſtances been committed on the frontiers, ſeem to require the immediate interpoſition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the ſeveral ſtatements and papers, which have been ſubmitted to me on this ſubject by General Knox, *to be laid before you for your information.*

While the meaſures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard ſhould be extended to thoſe Indian Tribes, whoſe happineſs, in the courſe of events, ſo materially depends on the national juſtice and humanity of the United States.

If it ſhould be the judgment of Congreſs, that it would be moſt expedient to terminate all differences in the ſouthern diſtrict, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian Tribes in that quarter, I think proper to ſuggeſt the conſideration of the expediency of inſtituting a temporary commiſſion for that purpoſe, to conſiſt of three perſons, whoſe authority ſhould expire with the occaſion.

How far ſuch a meaſure, unaſſiſted by poſts, would be competent to the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is alſo a matter which merits your ſerious conſideration.

Along with this object I am induced to ſuggeſt another, with the national importance and neceſſity of which I am deeply impreſſed; I mean ſome uniform and effective ſyſtem for the Militia *of the United States. It is unneceſſary to offer arguments in recommendation of a meaſure, on which the honour, ſafety, and well-being of our country ſo evidently and ſo eſſentially depend.*

But it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that I am particularly anxious it ſhould receive as early attention as circumſtances will admit; becauſe it is now in our power to avail ourſelves of the military knowledge diſſeminated throughout the ſeveral States, by means of the many well inſtructed officers and ſoldiers of the late army, a reſource which is daily diminiſhing by deaths and other cauſes.

To ſuffer this peculiar advantage to paſs away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unleſs, unfortunately, we ſhould again be involved in a long and arduous war.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the meſſage, which, together with the ſaid meſſage, were this day taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the Union, when it was *reſolved*,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to paſs providing for the neceſſary expences attending any negociations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes or attending the appointment of commiſſioners for thoſe purpoſes.

Mr. CLYMER, Mr. AMES, and Mr. MOORE, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to paſs providing a proper ſyſtem of regulations for the Militia of the United States.

Mr. SUMPTER, Mr. HIESTER, and Mr. MATTHEWS, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

Theſe reſolutions were adopted by the houſe.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

A petition of *John M'Pherſon*, relative to ſome improvements he has made in the method of preſerving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the members of Congreſs, and the officers of both Houſes, was read a third time—On the queſtion, Shall this bill paſs? The Yeas and Nays were called for by Mr. GOODHUE.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Meſſrs	BALDWIN,	*Meſſrs*	MATTHEWS,
	BENSON,		MOORE,
	BROWN,		P. MUHLENBERG,
	BURKE,		PAGE,
	CARROL,		SCOTT,
	CLYMER,		SENEY,
	FITZSIMONS,		SMITH, (M.)
	GALE,		SMITH, (S. C.)
	GRIFFIN,		STONE,
	HARTLEY,		STURGES,
	HEISTER,		SUMPTER,
	HUNTINGTON,		TRUMBULL,
	LAURANCE,		TUCKER,
	LEE,		VINING,
	MADISON,		WADSWORTH.

NEGATIVE.

Meſſrs	AMES,	*Meſſrs*	HATHORN,
	BOUDINOT,		LEONARD,
	CADWALLADER,		LIVERMORE,
	FLOYD,		PARTRIDGE,
	GERRY,		VAN RENSELLAER,
	GILMAN,		SEDGWICK,
	GOODHUE,		SYLVESTER,
	GROUT,		THATCHER.

Ayes, 30—*Noes*, 16—*Majority* 14.

The amendments inſiſted on by the Senate to the Treaſury Bill, were taken up, and a vote paſſed for requeſting a conference upon the ſubject.

Mr. MADISON, Mr. FITZSIMONS, and Mr. BOUDINOT were appointed the committee on the part of the houſe.

The following MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT was delivered to the Houſe by the Hon. Gen KNOX.

GENTLEMEN
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

I HAVE directed a ſtatement of the troops in the ſervice of the United States to be laid before you, for your information.

Theſe troops were raiſed by virtue of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hoſtile Indians, to prevent all intruſions on the public lands; and to facilitate the ſurveying and ſelling of the ſame, for the purpoſe of reducing the public debt.

As theſe important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is neceſſary that the eſtabliſhment thereof ſhould, in all reſpects, be conformed, by law, to the conſtitution of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, Aug. 11.

A ſtatement of the troops, now in ſervice, accompanied the meſſage.

The report of the committee on the memorial of ANDREW ELLICOT—and the report of the committee on the memorial of NATHANIEL GORHAM, were ſeverally read a ſecond time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. ELLICOT, was adopted.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the vote of the Houſe for a conference—and appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEE, and Mr. STRONG, a committee on their part.

Mr. CLYMER, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for providing for the expences of the Indian Treaties, &c.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The bill providing for the expences of negociations, and treating with the Indians, and the appointment of commiſſioners for that purpoſe, was read a ſecond time, and refered to a committee of the whole houſe.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—(Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair) to take the above bill into conſideration.

The words in the bill "that Commiſſioners not exceeding three" it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion was oppoſed. It was contended that if the appointment of Commiſſioners was left indefinite, and they might be encreaſed at pleaſure, the United States may be plunged in great and heavy expences—That paſt experience has ſhewn, that great frauds and peculations may be juſtly apprehended in theſe negociations, as this will leave the buſineſs open to like impoſitions—That it was unconſtitutional to vote monies, except a previous eſtimate of the ſervice to be performed, was exhibitd. It was further ſaid that the right of making and judging of treaties was in the Legiſlature, and that the motion went to diveſt the houſe of a right veſted in it by the conſtitution—That the houſe could not juſtify the meaſure to their conſtituents—and that it would open a door to ſuch encroachments, and eſtabliſh ſuch a precedent as might be attended with the worſt conſequences—That the right of the Houſe to judge and influence in the forming Treaties, is evident from this, "That the power of making proviſion for the expences of carrying thoſe treaties in execution reſts in the houſe"—this was

evident, it was ſaid, from this, "That if ten Commiſſioners ſhould be appointed, ſtill the houſe may provide for ſuch a number as they may think proper."

In ſupport of the motion it was ſaid—that it is entirely improper to limit the number of the commiſſioners—that the conſtitution has expreſſly veſted the power of forming treaties in the executive—that in fact the Houſe has nothing further to do in the buſineſs, than to provide the neceſſary ſupplies—that if we are to be deterred from adopting the motion by the fear of abuſes, the ſame principle may prevent the deciſion of the Houſe upon almoſt any queſtion that comes before them—but there are more ſerious abuſes to be apprehended from neglect and delay in this buſineſs, than from the ſuppoſed fraudulency of thoſe who may be appointed commiſſioners.—War will open a wider door to frauds and peculations—and is not (it was aſked) the ſhedding of blood a greater evil? Is not the lacerating our defenceleſs citizens an abuſe of a much more alarming conſequence? It was further obſerved, that we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that ſuch perſons will be appointed, as have a character to form or ſupport—A magnanimous policy it is expected, will be adopted by the new government—ſuch a policy as will inſpire a veneration and confidence in the minds of the Indian tribes—and if, agreeable to this idea, a reſpectable commiſſion is appointed in due ſeaſon, much expence in future, and a cruel war may be prevented.—It was ſaid, that the conſtitution has aſſigned to the ſeveral parts of adminiſtration, its reſpective powers.—The power of forming treaties is not in the Houſe; and if they uſurp this power, they may upon the ſame principle aſſume all the powers of the conſtitution:——If we reſtrain the Preſident as to the number of commiſſioners, it may be neceſſary for him to exceed the limitation, and it would in that caſe, certainly be his duty to do it—which would render the reſtriction nugatory.

Many more ingenious obſervations were offered on both ſides of the queſtion—when the vote being taken, the motion for ſtriking out the words, paſſed in the affirmative by a large majority.

A motion was then made, that the committee ſhould riſe, and report the bill—upon which

Mr. JACKSON roſe, and ſaid, That he conceived it to be his indiſpenſable duty to give the houſe ſome information reſpecting the deplorable ſituation of the defenceleſs, plundered, and wretched inhabitants of the State of Georgia. Whatever Congreſs may do reſpecting the ſending Commiſſioners to treat with the Creek Indians, except they at the ſame time are given to underſtand, and made to believe, that if they will not treat, the arm of power will be extended to teach them juſtice, the appointment of commiſſioners will be of no avail: We have lately ſent commiſſioners, who were treated with contempt—and ſince that time, the people have been plundered, their houſes deſtroyed, and numbers of them butchered, no age or ſex has been ſpared. Mere paper negociations they are taught to deſpiſe: Congreſs alone can ſtrike them with awe: To Congreſs the people look for redreſs—and if they are not ſuccoured and relieved by the Union, they muſt ſeek protection elſewhere: In full confidence of this ſupport and protection they were led to the unanimous adoption of the New Conſtitution—And ſhall their hopes and expectations be defeated? I truſt not. Their chief has his emiſſaries in S. and North-Carolina, and in Georgia—and the determination of this Legiſlature will be ſoon known to him. It is in vain to think of giving ſecurity to the citizens of Georgia, or bringing theſe Indians to treat, without inſpiring a full apprehenſion that a ſufficient force will be raiſed to convince them of the power of the United States to bring them to terms. Mr. *Jackſon* added ſeveral other obſervations, and concluded by reading a clauſe, which he moved ſhould be added to the bill—providing for the raiſing a ſufficient military force, for the protection of the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, in caſe the Creeks refuſe to enter into a treaty.

This motion was ſeconded, but after ſome debate it was withdrawn.

The committee then roſe, and the Chairman reported the bill, with the amendments, to which the houſe acceded, and voted that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

The meſſage received from the Preſident yeſterday, was read, and refered to a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the Union. Mr. *Jackſon* then brought forward his clauſe in the form of a reſolution, which was refered to the ſame committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of the joint committee appointed to conſider and report when it will be convenient for Congreſs to adjourn—alſo to report what buſineſs, now before Congreſs, muſt be neceſſarily attended to previous to a receſs, bro't in a report to this effect:—That it will be proper and convenient for Congreſs to adjourn on the twelfth of September next—and that poſtponing other buſineſs, till the next ſeſſion, it will be neceſſary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

THE BILLS

For eſtabliſhing the Treaſury, and Judicial departments.

To regulate the Coaſting Trade.

For allowing compenſations to The Preſident, and Vice-Preſident.

For allowing compenſations to the members, and officers of both Houſes of Congreſs.

For providing for the expences of negociations and treating with the Indians.

Alſo the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot.

And on the ſubject of Amendments.

The Bills to regulate the puniſhment of crimes.

To regulate proceſſes in the Federal Courts, and fees in the ſame.

The ſalaries of the Judges.

The ſalaries of the Executive Officers.

And the bill for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States.

This report being read, the Houſe adjourned.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The oppoſers of honorary diſtinctions for our federal rulers refer to the Conſtitution with the greateſt propriety—for that is totally ſilent upon the ſubject: The word PRESIDENT cannot be conſidered as a Title, any more than that of Governor: It is therefore evident that no titles were ever intended to be given by the framers of the Conſtitution.

IT ſeems to have been forgotten by ſome perſons, in contemplating the pay of the Federal Legiſlators, that *every citizen* of the United States, of 25 or 30 years of age, is eligible to a ſeat in that legiſlature—and that conſequently the compenſation propoſed, is not the grant of money to any particular man, or body of men excluſively—but is an allowance held up to the view of every Son of Columbia, as a ſtimulus to excite a moſt laudable ambition, to qualify himſelf to ſerve his country as a Legiſlator. However benevolent and patriotic their motives are, who are oppoſed to this compenſation, it may eventually appear, that they are not advocating the cauſe of an *independent* Legiſlature, which ſhall be compoſed not only of the affluent, but of characters in medium and inferior circumſtances—for genius and patriotiſm are confined to no rank or condition of life.—Every claſs of citizens has its rights to ſupport and defend—the pay therefore of our delegates, ought to be at ſuch a rate, as to encourage and enable ſuch competent characters, let their circumſtances in life be ever ſo humble, to quit their particular profeſſions for a ſeaſon, as will enter into the feelings of their conſtituents, more intimately than thoſe in more elevated ſituations.

Who will probably be moſt benefited by the independency of the Legiſlature, eſpecially of the democratical branch? Surely the body of the people at large. Whether the propoſed allowance is extended beyond the limits neceſſary to obtain this important object, is hardly a matter of opinion: A reſpectable majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that branch which muſt be ſuppoſed to have the tendereſt feelings for the people, and which has exhibited unequivocal proofs of its attachment to their deareſt rights, has declared that it does not.

A correſpondent aſks, how it came to paſs that the Preſident of the old Congreſs was ſtiled Excellency, when there is a clauſe in the Confederation which forbids all titles of nobility?—He can account for it on no *other* principle than this, that "*Excellency*" was not *then* a title of that import.

The idea of diſtinctions among the ſame ſpecies of beings is odious—we all had the ſame origin, and "duſt thou art" is written upon all the children of mortality.—

Bleſt be the golden age, pure, and refin'd,
When one low level, level'd all mankind.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ "TOM TELLTRUTH's humorous letter is received—but we muſt be excuſed from publiſhing it—the ſubject it alludes to (compenſations) has already excited apprehenſions, and ſome degree of uneaſineſs: Perſonalities we are determined to avoid—and as Congreſs appear as tenacious of the rights of the people, as they are ſolicitous to ſupport the independence of the Federal Legiſlature, there can be no doubt that their deciſions will EVENTUALLY ſatisfy their conſtituents.

OF TITLES, PRO AND CON.

A late writer in the Maſſachuſetts Centinel obſerves, as follow, viz. As for the article about "titles of nobility," it is too abſurd to merit a minute's attention. The ſame article was in the Confederation; but was never even ſuppoſed to affect titles given to Conſtitutional officers. Beſides, the title of "*His Majeſty*" would not be a "*title of nobility*," but a title of ſovereignty—A title which the perſon who repreſents the "MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE" of the United States, well deſerves—and which he will ere long receive. The Supreme Executive will then be conſidered in Europe, as on a par with their Sovereigns—and that efficiency be found in the head of our Empire, which the voice of the whole continent has been ſo long and ſo loudly calling for.

THE PROGRESS.

Honorary Titles lead to *permanent diſtinctions* and *hereditary eſtabliſhments*, theſe to *monſtrous taxes*, and both to the ruin of liberty: For nothing is more certain, than that the pay muſt be raiſed in proportion to the imaginary conſequence of the officers, to which it is appropriated. If we mean to be free let us begin early, and not ſuffer any innovations, which like the *ignis fatuus* of the evening, may lead we know not where.

[*Boſton Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, May 22.

"A bill is brought into Parliament to regulate the corn and flour import and export trade, and which is expected to paſs into a law, and by it great difficulties are expected to attend the importation of theſe articles, of which I deem it right to adviſe you, leſt by the account I gave, you ſhould be induced to export, and be a loſer."

It ſhould have been noticed before, in this paper, that in balloting for their reſpective claſſes in the Senate, Mr. KING *drew the claſs for ſix years, and Mr.* SCHUYLER *that for two years.*

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, formerly a citizen of this ſtate, to his friend *in this town.*

"I have read, with ſingular pleaſure, the debates of the New Congreſs, and in particular thoſe on the queſtion, "whether the Secretary of Foreign Affairs ſhall be removed by the Preſident;" and muſt candidly confeſs that the ſpeeches and debates thereon, are not to be equalled in any public aſſembly on earth, every expreſſion breathes ſentiments of liberty from the ſoul?—How happy muſt your ſituation be, under a government formed by tried patriots, culled from among millions? A government adminiſtered by men, who, if we may judge from action and ſpeech, expreſs themſelves as if it were upon their eternal happineſs; ruled by a Preſident, whoſe conduct calls for a compariſon from a higher power than earth: To the citizens of the United States the name of WASHINGTON ſounds in their ears like the name of a friend.—How happy ſhould I be to *live* under ſuch a government—and how pleaſing would it be to my friend, if he could ſay that I, inſtead of flying my country in the hour of difficulty, now lye numbered with thoſe heroes, who fell to eſtabliſh liberty for their poſterity! Heroes who ſleep on earth to live in glory. But the wiſh of your friend is, that the proceedings of the ſons of America, may be a pattern and precedent to the world, and that ſhe may ſoar unrivalled in the hemiſphere of glory."

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Saturday.	Schooner Nancy,	Sillock,	Bay of Honduras, 32 days.
Sunday,	Schooner Maria,	——,	St. Croix, 15 days.
Monday,	Schooner Neptune,	Jones,	Curracoa, 15 days.
	Sloop Phœnix,	Robinſon,	Cape Francois, 10 days.
	Sloop ——,	Wiming,	Cape Francois, 16 days.
	Sloop Betſey and Polly,	Cook,	Sunſbury, Georgia.
Tueſday,	Schooner Betſey,	Bean,	Charleſton, 6 days.
	Sloop Rover,	Jackſon,	Amſterdam, 77 days.
	Sloop Nancy,	Price,	Philadelphia, 7 days.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,			5ſ2.
Antigua Rum,	4ſ9.	*a*	4ſ11.
St. Croix, do.			4ſ6.
Country, do.			2ſ10.
Molaſſes,	2ſ2.	*a*	2ſ5.
Brandy,	5ſ6.	*a*	5ſ9.
Geneva,			5ſ3.
Do. in caſes,			29ſ.
Muſcovado Sugar,	56ſ.	*a*	72ſ.
Loaf, do.			1ſ3.
Lump, do.			1ſ1½.
Pepper,			2ſ10.
Pimento,	1ſ9.	*a*	2ſ.
Chocolate,			1ſ2.
Cocoa,	75ſ.	*a*	80ſ.
Coffee,	1ſ8.	*a*	1ſ9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4ſ.	*a*	6ſ.
Rice,	23ſ.	*a*	24ſ.
Superfine Flour,			45ſ.
Common do.			40ſ.
Rye do.	24ſ.	*a*	25ſ.
Indian Meal,			18ſ.
Rye,	4ſ3.	*pr. buſh.*	
Corn, (Southern)	3ſ9.	*a*	4ſ.
Do. (Northern,)	4ſ3.	*a*	4ſ6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48ſ.	*a*	50ſ.
—— Second quality,			43ſ6.
Pork, firſt quality,			81ſ6.
—— Second quality,			76ſ6.
Hams,	7*d.*	*a*	7½*d.*
Carolina Tobacco,	3½*d.*	*a*	5*d.*
Virginia ——,	4*d.*	*a*	5*d.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An *ACT* to regulate the collection of the DUTIES imposed by Law on the TONNAGE of SHIPS or VESSELS, and on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZE, imported into the UNITED STATES.

(CONTINUED.)

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the following districts to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Newbury-Port, New-London (except the port of Stonington in the said district) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point, York-Town or Tappahannock (except the port of Urbanna in the said district) shall first come to at the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make entry, deliver a manifest of her cargo, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, tonnage, port fees and charges, in manner by this act provided, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any other district not under like restrictions by this act, or to either of the ports of Stonington, or Urbanna, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and then make legal entry within the time by this act limited.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he pass by the port of Town-Creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor of the said port, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; if bound to any district on the Potowmack, shall, before he pass by the rivers Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor at Saint Mary's, or the collector at Yeocomico, as may be most convenient, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel, including a declaration of the port at which the same is to be entered; if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he pass by the port of Urbanna, and immediatly after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor for that port, a like manifest; and if bound to the district of Bermuda-hundred or City-Point, shall, before he pass by Elizabeth river, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or with the collector for the port of Hampton, a like manifest; and the said surveyors and collectors respectively, shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made, without which certificate no such entry shall be received.

And be it further enacted, That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be as follows: At such of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, it shall be the duty of the collector to receive all reports, manifests and documents made or exhibited to him by the master or commander of any ship or vessel, conformable to the regulations prescribed by this act, to make due entry and record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests and the packages, marks and numbers contained therein; to receive the entry of all ships and vessels, and of all the goods, wares and, merchandize imported in such ships or vessels, together with the original invoices thereof; to estimate the duties payable thereon, and to endorse the same on each entry; to receive all monies paid for duties, and to take all bonds for securing the payment of duties; to grant all permits for all unlading and delivery of goods, to employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors at the several ports within his district, together with such persons as shall be necessary to serve in the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue, to provide at the public expence, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, store houses for the safe keeping of goods, together with such scales, weights and measures as shall be deemed necessary, and to perform all other duties which shall be assigned to him by law. It shall be the duty of the naval-officer to receive copies of all manifests, to estimate and record the duties on each entry made with the collector, and to correct any error made therein, before a permit to unlade or deliver shall be granted; to countersign all permits and clearances granted by the collector. It shall be the duty of the surveyor to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers, within his district, and the employment of the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue; to go on board ships or vessels arriving within his district, or to put on board one or more inspectors, to ascertain, by an hydrometer, what distilled spirits shall be of Jamaica proof, rating all distilled spirits which shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof, and to examine whether the goods imported are conformable to the entries thereof; and the said surveyors shall in all cases be subject to the controul of the collector and naval-officer.

And be it further enacted, That every collector appointed in virtue of this act, in case of his necessary absence, sickness, or inability to execute the duties of his office, may appoint a deputy, duly authorized under his hand and seal, to execute and perform on his behalf, all and singular the powers, functions and duties of collector of the district to which he the said principal is attached, who shall be answerable for the neglect of duty, or other mal-conduct of his said deputy in the execution of the office.

And be it further enacted, That in case of the disability or death of any collector, the duties and authorities vested in him by this act shall devolve on his deputy, if any such hath been appointed, (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable) and the said deputy shall exercise the authority and perform all the duties, until a successor shall be appointed. But in cases where no deputy is appointed, the authorities and duties of the disabled or deceased collector, shall devolve upon the naval officer of the same district, until a successor duly authorised and sworn, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of the said office.

And be it further enacted, That at such of the ports established by this act, to which a collector and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall execute all the duties herein required to be done by the collector and naval officer at other ports. That at such ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall possess all the powers, and execute as far as may be, all the duties prescribed to a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, at the ports where such officers are established; that at such ports of delivery only, to which a surveyor is assigned, it shall be his duty to receive and record the copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector; to enter and record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; to take care that no goods be unladen or delivered from any ship or vessel without such permit; and to perform all other duties required to be done by a surveyor: That at such ports of delivery only, to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district to attend the unlading and delivery of goods, or in cases of necessity, to employ a proper person or persons for that purpose, who shall possess the power, and be entitled to the like compensation allowed to inspectors during the time they are employed. Every collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, shall attend in person at the port or district for which he is appointed, and before he enters on the execution of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation in the form following, to wit: "I——, do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case "may be) that I will truly and faithfully execute and perform "all the duties of a ——— of the port or district of ——— "according to law, and the best of my skill and ability." The said oath or affirmation shall be administered by any justice of the peace, and a certificate thereof, under the hand and seal of such justice, transmitted within three months thereafter to the comptroller of the treasury: Any collector, naval-officer or surveyor, failing herein, shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, recoverable with costs in any court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer. And no weigher, gauger, measurer or inspector shall execute the duties of his office, until he shall have taken the above oath or affirmation.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors, naval-officers and surveyors to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively keep fair and true accounts of all their transactions relative to their duty as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department, or officer appointed by law to superintend the revenue of the United States; and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose: And the collectors of the different ports shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorised to direct the same, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and shall also, once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the department or officer before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That every master or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, bound to any port of the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall deliver upon demand, to any officer or other person lawfully authorised, who shall first come on board his ship or vessel, two manifests, signed by the said master or person having command, and specifying in words (and not in figures) a true account of the loading which such ship or vessel had on board at the port from which she last sailed, and at the time of her sailing, or at any time since, the packages, marks, and numbers, and noting thereon to what port in the United States such ship or vessel is bound, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom the goods are consigned, or in cases where the goods are shipped to order, the names of the shippers, noting the goods consigned to their order. One of which manifests, such officer, or other person shall sign, and return to the master or other person having the charge of such ship or vessel, certifying thereon as nearly as may be, the time when the same was produced, and that a like manifest was delivered to him; and shall transmit the other manifest to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound.

And be it further enacted, That the master or other person, having the charge or command of any ship or vessel (ships and vessels of war excepted) coming into, or arriving in any of the ports or districts of the United States, or in any of the creeks or harbours thereof, shall, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, repair to the office of the collector of the district where such vessel shall so arrive, and shall report to the said collector, the place from whence he last sailed, with the name and burthen of his ship or vessel, and shall deliver to such collector two manifests, agreeably to the directions of this act, unless he shall before have delivered one manifest to some officer, or other person lawfully authorised in manner as herein before is required; in which case, he shall deliver the manifest certified as aforesaid, together with such documents as are usually furnished in the port from whence they came, and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the collector or other proper officer, which oath or affirmation, he or they are authorised and required to administer, and shall be in the words following, to wit: "I, ———, do solemnly swear or affirm (as "the case may be) that this is, to the best of my knowledge and "belief, a just and true manifest of all the goods, wares, and mer-"chandize, on board the ———, at the port from which she "last sailed, at the time of her sailing, or at any time since, and "of which vessel I am at present master." And if the master or other person having charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall refuse or neglect to make entry, or deliver his manifests and documents, pursuant to the directions of this act, or to take the oath or affirmation herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each refusal or neglect.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize shall be unladen or delivered, from any ship or vessel, but in open day, or without a permit from the collector for that purpose; and if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall suffer or permit the same, such master and commander, and every other person who shall be aiding or assisting in landing, removing, housing, or otherwise securing the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of four hundred dollars for every offence; shall moreover be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding seven years; and it shall be the duty of the collector of the district, to advertise the names of all such persons in the public gazette of the state in which he resides, within twenty days after each respective conviction. And all goods, wares and merchandize so landed or discharged, shall become forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs; and where the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be subject to like forfeiture and seizure: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That if any ship or vessel compelled by distress of weather, or other sufficient cause, shall put into any port or place of the United States, other than that to which she was actually destined, the master or other person having command, shall within forty-eight hours next after his arrival, make report and deliver a true manifest of his cargo to the collector of the port or district; and moreover shall within twenty-four hours, make protest in the usual form before a notary public or justice of the peace, of the cause and circumstances of such distress; and if it shall appear to the collector, that there is a necessity for unloading such ship or vessel, he shall grant permission, and appoint a proper officer to attend the unloading thereof; and all goods, wares and merchandize so unladen, shall be stored under the direction, and subject to the safe keeping of such collector; but if any part thereof shall be of a perishable nature, or it may be necessary to make sale of any part thereof to defray the expences of such vessel or cargo, the said collector shall grant a licence to the master, commander or owner, to dispose of so much thereof as are perishable, or shall be necessary to defray such expences: PROVIDED, That the duties thereon be first paid or secured: AND PROVIDED ALSO, That such necessity be made appear by the wardens of the port, or other persons, legally authorised to certify the same, and where there are no such persons, by the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the neighborhood, best acquainted with matters of that kind.

And be it further enacted, That every person having goods, wares or merchandize, in any ship or vessel, which shall arrive at any port of entry, or of delivery only, shall make entry with the collector of the port or district where the same shall arrive, of all such goods, wares and merchandize, specifying the number of packages, and the marks, numbers and contents of each (or if in bulk, the quantity and quality) together with an account of the nett prime cost thereof; and shall moreover produce to the collector, the original invoice or invoices, together with the bills of loading: And the said collector shall estimate and endorse the duties on the said entry, the party making such entry taking an oath or affirmation, that it contains the whole of the goods, wares and merchandize imported by him, or to him consigned in such ship or vessel, which shall then have come to his knowledge, and that the said invoice contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, the nett prime cost thereof, and that if he shall afterwards discover any other, or greater quantity than is contained in such entry, he will make due report and entry thereof: And the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector, and the entry shall be subscribed by the person making the same. PROVIDED, That in all cases where the party making entry shall reside ten miles or upwards from such port, the affidavit or affirmation of such party, taken before a justice of the peace, and by him endorsed on the original invoices, shall be as effectual as if administered and endorsed by the collector.

And be it further enacted, That all such entries so authenticated by the collector, together with a copy of the same made out by the party, shall, before any permit is granted for the landing of any goods, wares or merchandize therein contained, be examined by the naval-officer (where such officer is established) who shall countersign the the same, and retaining one, shall return the other certified to the party, together with the bills of lading, and invoice or invoices; and on such certified entries being returned to the collector, and the duties thereon paid or secured to be paid, he shall grant a permit for the unlading and landing the goods, wares and merchandize therein mentioned. And at such ports for which no naval-officer is appointed, the collector shall grant like permits for the unlading and landing of all such goods as shall be so entered, and the duties thereof paid or secured.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, of any port of entry or delivery, at which any ship or vessel may, arrive, to put on board such ship or vessel one or more inspectors who shall make known to the person having charge of such ship or vessel, the duties he is to perform by virtue of this act; and such inspector shall suffer no goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered without a permit from the proper officer, authorising the same; and shall enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the contents of each permit, specifying the marks and numbers of each package and a description thereof, with the name of the person to whom such permit was granted; and if at the expiration of fifteen working days after such ship or vessel shall begin to unload her cargo, there shall be found on board, any goods, wares, or merchandize, the said inspector shall take possession thereof, and deliver them to the collector of the district, or to such person as he shall authorise or appoint on his behalf to receive the said goods, taking his receipt for the same, and giving a certificate to the person having command, describing the packages, and their marks and numbers, so taken: And as soon as any ship or vessel is intirely unladen, he shall with the collector and naval officer, compare the account and entries he has made of the goods unladen from such ship or vessel, with the manifest delivered to the collector, and if it appears that there are more goods than are specified in the said manifest, the same shall be endorsed thereon, with a description of the packages, their marks and numbers, or of such goods as may be in bulk, and the same shall be subscribed by such inspector, who is hereby directed to remain on board the said ship or vessel until she is discharged: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to vessels laden with salt or coal, but if the master or owner of such vessels require longer time to discharge their cargoes, the wages of the inspector for every day's attendance, exceeding the said fifteen days shall be paid by the master or owner. And if any goods, wares or merchandize, subject to duty, shall be removed from the wharf or place where the same may be landed, before they shall be weighed, or gauged (as the case may be) or without the consent of the collector, or other proper officer, all such goods, wares, or merchandize, so removed, shall be forfeited. All goods delivered to the collector in manner aforesaid, shall be kept at the charge and risque of the owner, for a term not exceeding nine months; and if within that time no claim be made for the same, an appraisement thereof shall be made by two or more reputable merchants, and lodged with the collector, who shall sell the same at public auction, and pay the proceeds, retaining the duties and charges thereon, into the treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner, who shall upon due proof of his property, be entitled to receive the same; and the receipt or certificate of the collector, shall exonerate the master or commander from all claim of the owner. PROVIDED, That where entry shall have been duly made of such goods, the same shall not be appraised; and that where such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, on which duties are payable, shall receive damage during the voyage, or shall not be accompanied with the original invoice of their cost, it shall be lawful for the collector to appoint one merchant, and the owner or consignee another, who being sworn or affirmed by the collector well and truly to appraise such goods, shall value them accordingly, and the duties upon such goods shall be estimated according to such valuation; and if any package, or any goods stowed in bulk which shall have been entered as is herein before directed, shall not be duly delivered, or if any of the packages so entered shall not agree with the manifest, or if the manifest shall not agree with the delivery, in every such case the person having command shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, unless it shall appear that such disagreement was occasioned by unavoidable necessity or accident, and not with intention to defraud the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon all goods, wares and merchandize, at the place of importation, shall be estimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good-Hope, or from any place beyond the same; and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, exclusive of all charges.

And be it further enacted, That all foreign coin and currencies shall be estimated according to the following rates; each pound sterling of Great-Britain at four dollars, forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France at eighteen cents and an half; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands at thirty-nine cents; each mark banco of Hamburgh at thirty-nine cents and one third; each rix dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents; each rix dollar of Sweden at one hundred cents; each ruble of Russia at one hundred cents; each real plate of Spain at ten cents; each milree of Portugal at one dollar and twenty four cents; each pound sterling of Ireland at four dollars ten cents; each tale of China at one dollar forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India at one dollar ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal at fifty-five cents and a half; and all other denominations of money in value as near as may be to the said rates; and the invoices of all importations, shall be made out in the currency of the place or country, from whence the importation shall be made, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted, That all duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported, shall be paid by the importer, before a permit shall be granted for landing the same, unless the amount of such duties shall exceed fifty dollars, in which case it shall be at the option of the party making entry, to secure the same by bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the collector, and made payable as followeth, to wit: For the duties upon all articles of West-India produce, within four months; for the duties upon all Madeira wines, within twelve months; and for the duties upon all other goods, within six months; but in any case the party making entry shall be at liberty to deposit with the collector any part of the goods, upon which such duties shall arise, of double the value in the judgment of the collector to secure the payment of the duties with the charges, which deposit the collector shall accept in lieu of such bond and security, and shall safely keep the goods so deposited, at the expence and risque of the party, for the term for which such bond would have been given, at the expiration whereof, unless the said deposit shall have been redeemed by the payment of the duties, the said goods shall be sold at public sale, and as much as shall be necessary applied to the paymept of the said duties, and the residue, after deducting the charges, which have accrued, shall be paid to the owner, or owners of such goods. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That where the amount of duties shall exceed fifty dollars, a discount shall be allowed for prompt payment, after the rate of ten per centum per annum on the amount of such excess: AND PROVIDED ALSO, That no person whose bond for the payment of duties is due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a future credit with the collector, until such bond shall be fully paid or discharged.

And be it further enacted, That all the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of any ship or vessel, shall be paid to the collector, within ten days after entry made, and before such ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out; the register of which ship or vessel at the time of entry, shall be lodged in the office of the collector, and there remain until such clearance.

(To be continued.)

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